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### The Growing Importance of the Farrar Doctrine.

One of the most distinguished members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, ex-Senator Cockrell of Missouri, is reported by the St. Louis Republic as saving:

"I have no doubt whatever that the Federal Government has the authority to regulate rallroads within a State, provided they are post roads. It can control dirt roads, too, for that matter, it they are post roads. . . Very few roads of any importance are not interstate, and thus amenable to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. It might be that the post road clause could be used to supplement the interstate commerce clause

No such partial and subordinate usefulness is in prospect for the post roads clause. If it is efficient at all as a means of Federal regulation and control, it is so vastly superior in efficiency-as Judge FARRAR has clearly pointed out, and as President ROOSEVELT clearly perceivesthat the interstate commerce clause becomes superfluous and may be dispensed with hereafter. Under the Farrar interpretation of the post roads clause the Federal Government can do everything with respect to interstate commerce that could possibly be done by means of the clause now employed for that purpose; and in addition the Federal Government can enter the field in which the State is at present the sovereign and regulate and control not only all post road steam railways within State lines, but also all trolley roads, street car lines, and, as ex-Senator Cockbell aptly suggests, even the dirt roads that are used as routes for the United States mails. No local thoroughfare of any sort, open to the public, escapes the application of the Farrar Doctrine. The Government at Washington can regulate its tariff, can police it can supervise its management and the conduct of its officers and employees, arrange their salaries and wages, tax it even to the exclusion of State and municipal authorities. All of these powers have been explained to the President by Judge FARRAR, and the President has announced at Indianapolis that he adopts Judge FARRAR'S view of the potentialities of the post roads clause.

Yet neither Mr. COCKRELL nor any other statesman who has discussed the subject seems to have grasped the central fact. All history shows that when two instruments of power are at hand, one partial, imperfect and unsatisfactory in some respects, the other perfect, complete, thoroughly applicable to any case that may arise, the imperfect instrument will be discarded and become obsolete, while the perfect instrument will be exclusively employed in all cases. This is precisely what is bound to happen when the post roads clause supersedes the interstate commerce clause as the instrument of Federal regulation and control. The power now exercised through the Interstate Commerce Commission will be transferred to the Post Office Department, to be wielded thereafter by the Postmaster-General. The Farrar Doctrine implies atrophy and speedy dissolution for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and an enormous enhancement of the functions of that executive department to whose province the post roads lawfully belong.

A second fact, of scarcely less interest is generally overlooked. It will not be necessary to enact any law establishing any particular railroad as a postal route in order to bring it within the scope of the Farrar Doctrine. The existing law provides for the present and the future:

" SECTION 8964-The following are established post roads:

" All the waters of the United States, during the time the mail is carried thereon. " All railroads or parts of railroads which

now or hereafter may be in operation.

" All canals, during the time the mail is carried

" All plank roads, during the time its mail is carried thereon. The road on which the mail is carried to supply

any court house which may be without a mail, and the read on which the mall is carried under contract made with the Postmaster-General for extending the line of posts to supply mails to post offices not on any established route, during the

time such mall is carried thereon. " All letter carrier routes established in any city or town for the collection and delivery of mail

As if this catalogue of the post roads of the United States Government was not sufficient, Congress amended Section 3964 on March 1, 1884, by adding thereto this still more comprehensive definition:

" All public roads and highways while kept up as such are hereby declared to be post routes."

In view of this statute, thus amended, how large looms the discovery of Judge FARRAR, earnestly adopted at Indianapolis as the constitutional opinion of President ROOSEVELT himself! If their construction of the post road clause is sound, and if that construction is sustained hereafter by judicial authority, there is practically no limit to the territory in which the power thus granted may be exercised. Can a place be found in this country not reached by the mail service of the United States and therefore exempt

Land spring the market of

and exclusive control, through the Postmaster-General, over commerce, business taxation and police, down even to the minutest matters of sumptuary and domestic concern?

## In Justice to Romanus II.

The Washington Herald's unintelligent remarks concerning "an ancient gentleman named ROMANUS" convince us that the editorial staff of that newspaper ought to associate more frequently with Mr. SILAS WEGG and the BOFFINS:

"THE SUN calls attention to an ancient gentle man named ROMANUS, who was reported to be a great tennis player, but who, despite that, fell DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ....... 70 through a crack somewhere and disappeared from noteworthy history. We doubt not that he played mollycoddlish game.",

There was nothing of the mollycoddle about ROMANUS II. On the contrary. according to the most competent and trustworthy reports of his times, Ro-MANUS II. was strenuous even in his idleness, as we have already had the honor to point out. In the morning he visited the circus. At noon he feasted the Senators. The greater part of the afternoon he spent in the sphæristerium, or tennis court. Thence he was accustomed to pass over to the Asiatic side of the Bosporus, to hunt and kill four boars of the largest size, and then to return to the palace, "proudly content with the labors of the day." These details we have from an English reporter. ROMANUS may have been onesided in his activities, prone to proud contentment with purely physical achievements; but we submit that there was nothing mollycoddlish about that

ancient gentleman. Is not our esteemed contemporary confounding ROMANUS II .- the strenuous ROMANUS of the circus, the dinner table, the spheristerium or tennis court, the hunting expeditions into the Asiatio wilderness and the prodigious slaughter of wild boars-with ROMANUS LECA-PENUS, a monarch of a very different sort? Of ROMANUS LECAPENUS the same observant Englishman reports:

"LECAPENUS does not appear to have por either the virtues or the vices of a tyrant. The spirit and activity of his private life dissolved away in the sunshine of the throne; and in his licen tious pleasures he forgot the safety both of the republic and of his family. Of a mild and religious character, he respected the sanctity of oaths and the attachment of the people.

For the instruction of the Washington Herald and others we cannot insist too strongly on the importance of the historical fact that ROMANUS II., the strenuous tennis player and wild boar hunter, and ROMANUS LECAPENUS, the mollycoddle respecter of the sanctity of oaths, were two distinct potentates.

# The Effort to Make Trouble Between

Japan and the United States. According to a telegram from Tokio the Opposition newspapers in that city are trying to arouse public indignation by representing as another outbreak of race hatred the recent attack upon a Japanese restaurant by hoodlums in San Francisco, which as a matter of fact seems to have been merely an incident of the riot attending a street railroad strike. Some of these Japanese journals are said to threaten that "demonstrative measures" will be taken to insure compliance with the demand for a public apology from the Mayor of San Francisco and for an agreement on the part of our Federal Government that Japanese shall receive the same treatment in the United States that is given to Anglo-Saxons.

It is well known to the Tokio Government, which fortunately is composed of well informed and fair minded men, that Japanese are already treated in the United States precisely as are British subjects, in pursuance of the treaty which concedes to them the privileges and immunities of the most favored nation. The discrimination against Japanese children by the San Francisco school board has been stopped, and there is no doubt that our Federal Government, after completing an investigation of the incident, will express regret for the attack upon a Japanese restaurant and will offer adequate indemnity to the victims of lawless depredations. In view of these facts, what is meant by the foolish talk about "demonstrative measures"?

We would pay no attention to the irresponsible outpourings of Opposition newspapers if they were not alleged to be countenanced to a certain extent by Count OKUMA, recently the leader of the Progressive party and now president of the Waseda University. In urging a more stalwart foreign policy he is said to be backed by a body of seven university professors who exercised a good deal of influence on public opinion during the months preceding the war with Russia. The Opposition newspapers are relying, we are told, on the support of these coadjutors in a campaign against the Saionji Ministry, now in power, based on the charge that it is too conciliatory and too ready to make concessions in the matter of the persecution of the Japanese in San Francisco.

We would not underrate the respect in which Count OKUMA is held by a large part of the Japanese people, but we recall that at the time of the negotiations at Portsmouth he and the professors to whom we have referred proved powerless to coerce the Tokio Government into rejecting the terms of peace proffered by Russia. The truth is that Ministries rise and fall in Japan, whereas the men who retain the confidence and shape the policy of the Mikado in critical conjunctures are not the conspicuous politicians of the hour, but the survivors of that group of "Elder Statesmen" to whom chiefly belongs the credit of the regeneration of Japan during the life of the present sovereign. It is the aims and views of the Marquis Ito and his colleagues, whether in or out of office, that continue to guide Japan, and no foreigner is so thoroughly conversant with their convictions and intentions as is Mr. HENRY W. DENNISON. an American citizen who for nearly forty years has been the expert adviser of the Tokio Foreign Office on all questions rela-

ting to international laws. Peculiar weight attaches, therefore, to the declaration uttered by him on June 2 during the short sojourn which he is making in New York on his way to the Peace Congress at The Hague. We may feel assured that he is speaking not only for from the Federal Government's supreme | the Ministers now in office, but also for

those preeminent statesmen who stand behind them, when he says that Japan is not looking for trouble and does not want war with any country, certainly not with America. If ever in the future, he adds, she should feel that she would like to own the Philippines, as forming geographically a link in the insular chain to which her own archipelago belongs, she would not try to take them by force. The obvious inference is that she might offer to purchase them. That is the only demonstrative measure" that we need apprehend, and if any other were contemplated Mr. DENNISON says plainly that as an American citizen he would not now be employed in the service of the Mikado.

We put more faith in Mr. DENNISON'S individual opinion than in that based on the outgivings of Count OKUMA, the seven big headed university professors and the Opposition newspapers of Tokio put together.

A Readjustment of Rank in the South Every observing visitor to the South has been struck by the abundance of officers of high rank who served in the Confederate armies: no crossroads is without its General, and Colonels are thick at way stations. This is not said in disparagement of the Confederate soldier; no braver man ever shouldered a musket, and if he was not always a General or a Colonel, in most cases he deserved to be. We take pride in the reunion at Richmond; in the enthusiasm of the spent and maimed veterans; in their devotion to their heroic womenfolk: in their sturdy faith in the Lost Cause: for of such stuff are made the Americans who will save the republic from civil enemies and defend it against the insolvent foreign foe, and no Americans are more loyal to the flag of a reunited country than the Confederate veterans and their sons, as was proved by the sacrifices they made in the Spanish war.

If we speak of the profusion of regimental and brigade commanders in the South and the dearth of company officers and privates, we have warrant for it in the resolution adopted at the convention of Confederate veterans in Richmond which provided that hereafter no survivor who did not win the rank of General by services performed during the war should be recognized as an officer of that rank. There may continue to be Colonels who were privates in the conflict, but the line is drawn at musket bearers who call themselves Generals. An explanation of the condition which the convention had to take cognizance of and to remedy is offered by the Baltimore Sun, whose devotion to the men who wore the gray cannot be questioned.

It seems that when the war ended regimental rosters contained so many blanks that promotions were obvious and rapid: privates became Lieutenants and Captains, and company officers leaped into the command of skeleton brigades. On returning home the survivors could give but a lame account of their regimental rank, and the temptation to exalt it could not always be resisted. In the process of hero worship high privates were promoted, nolens volens, to the command of brigades, and it was an undersized or humble veteran who was not addressed as Colonel. In some cases plain men protested, but were overruled. They went into the war privates, "fit" hard in the ranks and came out general officers and Colonels, according to local tradition, This story of a sad case of reluctant distinction is told by the Baltimore Sun:

Colonel, and a Kentucky General met in Richmond last Sunday and opened their hearts to each other. Their titles have never been impeached at home But they deemed it sufficient glory to have fought as private soldiers throughout the conflict. The Colonel disclaimed the right to any title, while the General was equally emphatic in proclaiming him-

The convention seems to have been full of such valiant and honest gentlemen, and under the lead of their old commanders they rose in rebellion against local tradition, even against their friends and neighbors, and passed the resolution which reduces to the ranks all brave men who belong there. Probably the vicinage never understood the embarrassment to which its various promotions exposed humble delegates to the annual convention, who, being addressed by their titles had to explain the innocent deception to the real Generals and Colonels who led them into battle. Peace bath her sufferings no less than war.

We commend the moral heroism of the Confederate veterans to the survivors of the conflict on this side of the Mason and Dixon line, for it is beyond cavil that there have been a good many unauthorized promotions among admired veterans of the Union armies.

It begins to look as if that once thoroughly respectable agent of civilization, the lottery, might be on its last legs, as far as the big companies are concerned. The proprietors and managers of the Honduras company, which succeeded to the business of the Louisiana State company, have pleaded guilty to violating the Federal law, and in addition to paying the fines imposed by the court have agreed to surrender to the Government their plant and books. Thus passes finally the most extensive and squarest enterprise of the kind the country has ever supported.

It is only within recent years that the lottery has been under the ban in this country, and it still flourishes under Government protection in many European nations and in South America Louisiana was the last State to legalize this form of gambling, and the rapid growth of public sentiment against it is shown by the fact that in the early '90s the State refused an offer of \$1,350,000 for an extension of a franchise which twenty years before had been sanctioned specifically in its Constitution. In 1867 the United States closed the mails to the lottery, and in 1895 common carriers were forbidden by a Federal statute to transport tickets or records of the drawings. Driven from Louisiana, the lottery was established in Honduras, and since the Supreme Court, in 1903, declared the law of 1895 to be constitutional, the business

has been carried on in secret. No institution has fallen from a higher

estate than the lottery. Once it was a favorite method of raising money for educational, charitable, and religious purposes. Many a college, asylum and church owes its beginning to the gambling spirit of the public. Not too long ago the man who bought a lottery ticket might congratulate himself on having done a good deed, as well as on holding a chance to win a fortune. Of late he has been obliged to make his investment surreptitiously, unless he gambled at a church fair. The religious or charitable lotteries offer few inducements to those who spent their money on the tickets of the Louisiana company, however, and they draw their patronage from a different class of persons.

Tickets in numerous foreign lotteries are peddled in this country now, and there is no reason to believe that their sale will cease. But the business is conducted under such disadvantages that the number of patrons must be comparatively small. Probably the public lottery was responsible for much evil, and it is gratifying to reflect that the gulls who once lost their money playing it are now restrained from such foolishness, and have their attention directed to investments in bucket shops, fraudulent gold mines, fake "discretionary pools" and similar enterprises.

# Discovery as to Policemen.

A policeman who, while intoxicated, behaved in an insulting manner toward his superior officer has been sentenced to the workhouse, just as an ordinary citizen guilty of a similar offence might be. It is not recorded that this policeman was beaten, kicked or otherwise maltreated before or after his arrest, and therefore it seems likely that he was not as severely punished as would have been a citizen not entitled to wear the department uniform under similar conditions. Yet the jailing of the policeman is reason for comment, because, as the accounts of his arraignment say, this case is believed to be the first in which such punishment has been given to a patrolman.

If the incident indicates a changed attitude toward offending members of the police force it is most gratifying. A great cause of trouble in the department and of dissatisfaction among citizens has been the absurd and highly improper immunity from the ordinary processes of law enjoyed by policemen. For offences that would send mere taxpavers to station house, court and prison, policemen have suffered nothing more severe than trial before the Commissioner, with conviction usually meaning a fine. Clubbers who should have been prosecuted for assault, drunken men who shot up their posts, disturbers of the peace generally, have been above the law if only they wore a shield and a police number. The peculiar privileges they have received have been a part of the system that made them judges of the propriety of the statutes enacted by the Legislature and free interpreters of the orders issued by the Commissioner.

It is not unlikely that the increased power vested in the Commissioner under the law passed by the present Legislature accounts for the punishment inflicted on this bluecoat. The excellent results of that legislation are already discernible in many places, and its full effect may be a reestablishment of the police force of New York as the finest.

"As he shook hands with some machinists at New Castle, Pa., President ROGEEVELT remarked: "A solled hand looks as good to me as any other! He talks like a man running for Sheriff."—Nashville

A gratuitous fling, indeed, when it is well known that the President is not running

JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet of the Sierras, who aspires to represent Oregon in the United States Senate, has doubtless been reading the interviews given out by Jona-THAN BOURNE when leaving the White House. Even the President might be expected to prefer a cloaked and bearded poet like Mr. MILLER to a man who talks as much as BOURNE.

# The Leather We Make.

According to Bulletin 72 of the Bureau of the Census we are making more leather now than we did in 1900, though our leather factories number

Here is the 1900 and 1905 comparison: 1900. Capital invested ..... \$178.977,421 \$242,584,254 Yearly product......\$204,088,127 \$252,620,986

Hides to the number of 17,581,613, costing \$89,126. 593, reported by 699 establishments, represented 46.6 of the total cost of manufacture. Sole leather formed more than one-half of the total value of all eather manufactured. Of this 77.5 per cent was Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia. Kentucky Tennessee and Georgia combined. One hundred and forty-four establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of sole leather turned out 93.7 per cent, of the value of all such leather manu factured in the United States in 1908

goatskins and leather sold in the rough, and Massausetts in the manufacture of upper leather and sheepskins. In harness leather Wisconsin was fa shead of its closest competitor, Pennsylvania This kind of leather was reported by 298 establish ments, the largest number manufacturing a single kind of leather.

The census of 1905 showed an important concen tration of the leather industry in the Eastern States There were five States, Pennsylvania, Massachu setts. Wisconsin, New York and New Jersey, each of which reported a yearly output worth \$20,000,000 or more; their combined total of \$171,764,258 being 68 per cent. of the total for the entire United States Pennsylvania led, producing \$69,427,852, an increase over 1900 of 24.5 per cent.; Massachusetts, second increased 27.6 per cent.; then New York, followed by New Jersey and Wisconsin. Other States pro ducing more than \$5,000,000 worth of leather yearly are Illinois, Delaware, Michigan, California, Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia. Pive cities, Philadel-phia, Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., Wilmington, Del., and Chicago, each produce more than \$5,000,000 worth of leather yearly. Camden, N. J., reported four times as great value of product in 1906 as in

In 1905 our leather exports were of the value of \$28,098,842, a gain of 183.4 per cent. over 1891. Ex-ports of sole leather increased one-third in 1905 over 1904. Imports have fluctuated considerably 1908 were less than in 1891, the total valu exports is most significant. A comparison of the orts and exports of leather and all its manu-

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. From the Louisettle Courter Jour.
Root's the smartest man we have
(Barring Ted).
Wood's the bravest of the brave
(Barring Ted).
Loeb's the best man on a horse.
Tait's the chap of greatest force
In both instances, of course.
Barring Ted.

Bryan stands the fourest-square (Barring Ted), Shaw displaces most warm air. (Barring Ted). Garrield bears the strongest lance, Fairbanks wears the longest pants, Hughes, however, stands best chanc Barring Ted.

A NEW RECORD IN COTTON.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In 1904 the South produced 13,654,000 bales of cotton, the largest crop on record. Under the influence of this supply prices fell and some sales were made at less than seven cent a pound. The crop of the next year was 11,284,000 bales and prices advanced to an average of about fifteen cents a pound. The grop of last year was again enormou and only a little smaller than that of two years ago. There has been no tumble in prices. The market wants it all.

The home demand for cotton is large and foreign purchases are larger than ever Nearly 8,200,000 bales were exported during the ten months ended with April. This is a larger quantity than we have ever exported during any full year with the single exception of 1905, when exports reached 8,783,000 bales. There is little doubt that the current year will be a record breaker in the line of raw ootton ex ports. On the basis of value the record s already broken. The cotton sent abroad during the reported ten months of the current fiscal year has a valuation of \$450,000,000. For no full calendar or fiscal year do the export figures come within \$35,000,000 of that sum. We may therefore expect our foreign sales of raw cotton for the current fiscal year to bring us somewhat more than half a billion of dollars, or about as much as we got for our exports of merchandise of all kinds in 1875.

It is urged, and with some reason, tha our exports of coal, iron, copper, oil and lumber are a doubtful benefit, inasmuch as they are a drain on natural resources, the exhaustion of a supply of materials that will some day be needed here. Cotton stands in a different case. By proper methods of cultivation we can produce raw cotton until the crack of doom. All that we sell or can sell is no robbery of posterity. The 8,188,401 bales of cotton exported during the ten months here referred to exceed our total production for any year prior to 1891. We can double or treble that with gain to ourselves and no harm to those who are to till the soil in days to come.

Our export of raw cotton is therefore to be regarded with satisfaction. Our export of the manufactured article is anything but a credit to us. A year or two ago our foreign sales of cotton goods showed a little spurt. Last year they reached \$53,000,000. For the current year they will hardly if at all exceed \$32,000,000. We have the money and the material and can get the machinery and the labor which would add another cipher to that row of figures and convert a pitiful sum into a creditable amount.

Reports from the South are exciting no little apprehension of a decrease in the output for the coming year because of the backward season. The fear of a smaller crop may or may not prove well founded. Should the crop fall short of last year's by say 2,000,000 bales, cotton prices probably go to 15 and perhaps 18 cents a pound. Should such a situation come and the new wage rates continue in the cotton mills, sheets and shirts and other cotton fabrics may get to be luxuries

A Modern Nature Story. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ago the writer numbered among his household large tortoise-shell male cat whose tall was abnormally long and tipped with dark red brown some what the color of red fiannel. This cat was in th habit of bringing home several times a week during the summer months large jug-a-rums, or bull frogs (Rana clamatans), and well knowing a cat aversion to water I was determined to find ou how the frogs were caught; so following the cat to himself near the edge of the rock, at the same time allowing his tail to hang over the edge and into the water below. Patiently watching for the next move, I noticed that Tom was swishing his tail through the water, and I did not have to wait long for developments, as presently I saw a large gre frog snap at the red-tipped tail as only a frog c snap. Tom evidently felt the tug at his tall and swinging it around victously the frog was soo within striking distance of his hungry jaws, which closed like a vise on Mr. Frog, silencing his croaking forever. Jumping again to shore, Tom with hi roceeded to the house to feast upon his victim's legs, the only portion of the frog's anatomy

that he seemed to relish Tom continued to fish in this manner until one day he came home looking very sheepish and with only a portion of his famous red tipped tail. This took me down to the creek again, and when I drew near I noticed a large pickerel (pike) lying belly up near the surface of the water, but still showing lots of animation. Imagine my surprise whe looking closer I observed about two inches o Tom's red tipped tall protruding from the pickerel's mouth. The pickerel was struggling meanwhi to encompass the tall, but not for long, as there swam sliently out from under the roots of a hemicol tree which stood near the bank a large snapping turtle, evidently attracted by the swishing of the pickerel with its cargo of red tipped tail. Snap ping at the red tipped tail at first evidently did not suit his turtleship's fancy, and he was soon devou ing the unfortunate pickerel, tall and all. Now, what I would like to know is this: Did th

did Tom know that frogs would bite at anything red or bright and not know that a snapping turtl or a pickerel would do the same thing? The mathematical impossibilities" are too much for CAT HOLLOW, June 3. A NATURE FARER.

Taft the Deadly Fee of Standpattism.

From the Minneapolis Tribune It is not unlikely that the President and Secretar Taft, who represents the idea of sane and practical revision better than any other Republican leader, agree with the standpatters as to the im possibility of doing anything this winter. They will probably agree upon a tariff revision plants in the platform of the national convention, some sparring over the meaning of words. that empty resolution would be the last of it for the standpatters; whereas Secretary Taf than any other Republican leader, may be de pended upon to do his best to fulfil the pledge of the convention, even if it has to be done in a Congress immediately following or immediately pre eding a Presidential election.

Life in Tennessee Before the War.

From the Washington Post. Southern life very much as it was in ante-ilium days is still to be found in some of the smaller towns of western Tennessee," said Barton, formerly Mayor of Paris, Tenn. negroes have had little education, and are trained to be servants. Therefore we have no servant problem. The minister is still reverenced in the ommunity and the churches are well filled. Every body knows everybody else, and so nobody doubt country, and are comfortable."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: Of all the Re-publicans mentioned now as candidates for the Presidency, Governor Cummins of Iowa would unloubtedly make the best President.

has the highest qualifications This ticket should secure the support of both radical and conservative Republicans throughout the United States and should be nominated at the national convention in 1908. PIERRE DE PRY. NYACE, June 3.

The Man-of-Warsman's Beturn. Yes, we visits many countries and we salis on many

And we fires salutes to lots of gilt edged kings; We hears assorted jabber and we looks on many

And we fetches home some mighty funny things In Hongkong and in Shanghai and in far off joints There's pienty for the sallorman to learn:

But there's no place like God's country on all the bloomin' map, And that's why we likes that "Homeward Bound" astern. For when that pennant's wavin' we knows we're

A-roarin' out the thirteen at the yard In bonor of the Admiral and then to please ourselves
A-roamin' through old New York—which ain's

will a wi

L T.

THESE DEGENERATE DAYS.

et of a Lawyer Over the

of the Courts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNa lawyer now in the sere and yellow leaf a word on what, among older members of the bar, excites and invites criticism. I was in active court practice in this city and Brooklyn in the days of Daily, Ingraham, Barrett Lott, Pratt, Barnard, Cullen, Bartlett and others who graced the bench by their learning and presence—some of whom, thank God, are still with us-and comparing the men knew as presiding officers of the Supreme Court with their successors to-day, the latter do not loom up with dazzling brightness There is in all departments of the Govern ment, Federal and State, an almost childish thirst for tinsel, a worship of royalty, a lack of the true, plain American spirit, an aping of

maintain class distinctions, which to old fashoned men is odious if not ominous In nothing is this more apparent than in the preposterous flummery of gown wearing by our Supreme Court Justices at the trial term understand this scheme was broached years ago, but several Judges, including Cullen and Bartlett of Brooklyn, frowned on it as decidedly un-American, having no place in a country where all men are equal. I am in-formed there are other Judges both here and in Brooklyn now of the same true Yankee Now Magistrates in the lower courts are decked out in flowing robes which add to their dignity (?). Those who like myself have had occasional business in these pett; courts will agree with me that these Magistrates evidently need something of the kin But what is suitable for a district leader or ward heeler, elected or appointed a Julie entirely out of place in the higher

ward heeler, elected or appointed a Justice, is entirely out of place in the higher trial courts of this State.

It is time to call a halt on this nonsense, or in the near future "barristers." "ergeants," "juniors," "seniors," "President's counsel, "will tote legal documents in green bags and wear horse hair wigs, per curiam, and the honored title of Justice will be superseded by Is Right Honorable Lordship, and the R. H. L. stuffed with pride, charged with profound conceit and sublimated dignity, will be preceded in his solemn march to the court room by a fat exit manipulator carrying a large wand, who in a voice devoid of aspirates will order mere plebeians to stand aside: "Make way for me Lud," &c.

Pride goeth before a fall, yet some are so wrapped up in self-conceit and hauteur that sudden stopping will injure them but little; however, small men have been destroyed by their own exuberant greatness. Possibly not the judicial gown, but the bib and tucker

however, small men have been destroyed by their own exuberant greatness. Possibly not the judical gown, but the bib and tucker would be appropriate for some of those who in the inscrutable providence of God have been foisted on the bar and the people for terms too long by thirteen years and many months. In the words of an eminent Judge, "If the occupant of the bench possess real dignity he need not wear a badge on his breast like a lame beggar to show it." "Accidentals" may remember that while the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet when they start working they get there with both feet.

NEW YORK, June 4. OLD BOY.

## OVERFORESTIZATION.

The Sentiment in the West Against Forest Reserve Excess. From the News, of Rico, Col

The entire West is justly indignant at President Roosevelt's forest reserve policy, not only because it tends to discourage immigration to and development of many sections, but for the further reason that it establishes a system as obnoxious and op-pressive as English landlordism in Ireland.

Ostensibly the purpose of the act is to preserve the forests and conserve the water supply. In its pose seems to be to squeeze every cent it can out of the settlers who have made their homes in the vicinity of forest reserves. There is a grazing fee and a timber fee and a proposed water fee, and a fee for this and a fee for that, and these fees go to swell a surplus in the national treasury. In other ele Sam through his Executive, Theodore Roosevelt, has become a penny grasping landlord preying upon a class of pioneer citizens already enduring all manner of hardships while trying to found homes and develop a wilderness. It has been the fixed policy of this Government

since the days of Washington to administer the public lands in a way to benefit settlers, to encour age immigration and home building and to natural resources. Free soil and protection of hom industries have long been established as a part of the nation's policy. This is the first time in ou history that the public lands have been exploite for gain at the expense of home seekers and legiti

Parasite That Is Killing Veldt Locusts. From the Cape Town Argus.
"Matabele" Thompson is in town communicating

with the Agricultural Department regarding the discovery on his farm near Kimberley of million of locusts which have been killed by a certain

Inquiries show, however, that this parasite is no titles of locusts which have appeared this year the parasites also exist in greater numbers. These insects lay their eggs in the bodies of the locusts and the larve hatch out there, with fatal effect upon the locusts. The possibility of utilizing this parasite for locust destruction has engaged the attention of the Agricultural Department.

It may be added that this year the locust season has extended to an unusually late date. Whereas in ordinary years the pest diminishes toward the end of April, this year it seems to be increasing. The Kalahari desert is the region from which a large proportion of the locust swarms originate, and at the present time practically all districts on the west and south borders of Orangia and the Midands of the Cape Colony are locust ridden

From the Washington Post.

Statistics compiled for the Geological Survey by Edward W. Parker, coal mining expert of the survey, show a remarkable increase in the total production of coal. over the preceding year.

The production in 1906 was 414,039,581 short ton of 2,000 pounds, valued at \$512,610,744. In 1905 the output amounted to 392,919,841 tons, valued at \$476,756,963. The increase in quantity was 5 per cent, and in value 7 per cent.

West Virginia supplanted Illinois as the State

econd to Pennsylvania in coal production, attributed chiefly to the almost complete suspen of mining in Illinois during all of April and a part of May, when the miners and operators were in conflict over the wage scale.

From the Kansas Oity Journal.

The largest known tree in Kansas was felled couple of weeks ago on the Ben Wilson ranch ne Williamstown. It was a cottonwood and four and t down. Sixteen strong horses were required to draw each of the three sections, which were twell feet long, to the railroad. It measured 28 feet 6 inches in diameter. The body was sound and when sawed up made 8.600 feet of first class lumber and about the same amount of second class. The machinery of the factory was inadequate to handle such a monater and dynamite was finally used a a last resort, and it was form in three ple no trouble was experienced in working it up.

Man of 78 Sees His First Railroad.

From the Randolph Enterprise. Strange as it may seem, there was from Huttonsville to Elkins. That man is Chr. topher C. Swecker, pretty well known and respect all over Randolph county. His only comment was that "it was pretty good riding." Mr. Swecker bought a tract of land near Monterville from Mr. Logan in 1850 and has lived on that tract ever since.

From the Koroa Daily Times.

A romantic little story comes from the Chuk
San district. One of the residents having died of iliness, his only wife declared her in killing herself. Arguing that it was not right for dead and that she would be far happier if she for mitted suicide the same night. She was only 20 years of age.

The Miracle of Vision.

Argus was boasting of his hundred eyes. "But," they sneered, "can you always pick o an old soldier from the end of the car platform?" Totally abashed, he subsided into silence.

Dangerous Zoology. Knicker-Jones says he saw pink rats last night. Bocker-Nonsense; don't let the President hear

Know Him?

You meet him daily on the street, A man of hoary pate. Who minds a summer just like this J. O. CAPERS REVENUE HEAD.

Temperary Appelitment for South Carolina Man the President Once Dropped.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Announcement was made to-day that John C. Capers of Greenville, S. C., would be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the understanding that he would resign in December, when Pearl Wight of New Orleans will take the office. The selection of Mr. Wight had been announced. Mr. Capers's appointment is bound to create much com-

appointment is bound to create much comment in the South and elsewhere, for the reason that he was once dropped from a Federal office by Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Capers was a Democrat who became a Republican. President McKinley made him an assistant Attorney-General and he was subsequently appointed United States Attorney for South Carolina, Charges were brought against him for his management. States Attorney for South Carolina, Charges were brought against him for his management of Republican patronage in South Carolina; and while these were ignored by the Administration, President Roosevelt decided that it would be better to have somebody else in Mr. Capers's place. Since his retirement from the District Attorneyship Mr. Capers has been practising law in Washington. His salary as Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue will be \$6,000

a year.

The appointment of Mr. Capers is intended, like that of Mr. Wight, as a recognition of the Republican party in the Southern States. Mr. Capers is the Republican national committeeman from South Carolles.

ARMED CONFEDERATES MARCH Through the Streets of Washington and Call at White House.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Three companies of former Confederate soldiers, who had been attending the dedication of the Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond, marched into the President's offices to-day, headed by Representative John Wesley Gaines, who wasn't a Confederate soldier.

All of the ex-Confederates were from Tennessee and embraced contingents from Memphis and Nashville. With them was an old negro bowed by the weight of years, but bright eyed and interested. He was Whitlock Feild, who was on every battlefield upon which the First Tennessee Regiment fought in the civil war. Whitlock was the body servant of Col. Hume Feild, the commander of the regiment. He lives in Pulaski. Tenn., attends every general Confederate reunion and pays his own expenses. The veterans of the First Tennessee who were at the White House made much of the old man. They wanted him the result appears to the President at the President to have a special presentation dent, but Mr. Roosevelt had a luncheor engagement, and the Southern visitors were passed along so rapidly that Whitlock didn't have a chance to say anything to

him.

Nearly all of the Tennesseeans were

Nearly all of the Tennesseeans were

Optional of the Tennesseeans were attired in Confederate gray. They consisted of two companies of infantry, one from Memphis and the other from Nashville, and a cavalry company from Nashville composed entirely of veterans of Gen. N. B. Forrest's command. The infantry organizations bore muskets. It was said that this is the first time in history that soldiers of the Confederacy have borne arms in the streets of the nation's capital. A score or more of women were with the eterans. Some of them carried min-onfederate flags. The veterans iature Confederate flags. The veterans left their flags and guns outside the executive offices.

SURE OF NEGRO TROOPS' GUILT, But Gen. Garlington Admits He Couldn't

Implicate Individuals WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Inspector-General Garlington, upon whose recommendstion, largely, the three companies of colored soldiers were discharged from the army for participation in the shooting up of Brownsville, was before the Senate Military Committee to-day and reiterated his belief that from five to twenty men of Companies B and C were guilty of the outrage, although acknowledging that his examination of every man in the companies had produced

nothing to implicate individuals The conviction was based not only on the testimony of the Brownsville citizens but also on the bearing of the men while under examination - they becoming "wooden faced" and non-communicative as soon as the subject of the riot was broached. He new discovery, but in consequence of the abnormal | did not believe there was a regular conspiracy, but that the affair resulted from a sudden impulse aroused among some of the badly disposed soldiers by their treatment in Brownsville and deprivation of liberty on account of the assault on Mrs.

Evans the night before. standing among the men concerned to know as little about the occurrences of that night as was possible. In reply to questions by Senator Foraker he declared he would not believe the testimony of any man in the battalion, for he had found question of protecting one of their races the colored people stood together. Ha mentioned a somewhat similar case that ocurred in another colored regiment at Fort Duchesne, in which the offenders were

ever discovered Ygnacio Garza, a Mexican clerk in a Brownsville store, who lived on the alley along which most of the shooting was done, testified that he heard the "pumping" of the guns being fired in front of his house, and also heard men running down the alley toward the harrocks, impredictably after. toward the barracks immediately after

the shooting ceased.

Mrs. Helen Moore, wife of the proprietor of the Miller Hotel, and Miss Willie Mayof the Miller Hotel, and Miss Wille May-field, her daughter by a former marriage, whose rooms on the second floor of the hotel overlooked the alley, told of the shooters coming down the alley from the direction of the barracks, of seeing the flashes of their guns and of hearing one of them apply an opprobrious epithet to some one. The daughter positively identified the voice as

that of a negro.

A. Y. Baker, customs inspector at the Brownsville end of the ferry to Matamoras, whose action in pushing a drunken soldier off the walk was one of the incidents that are supposed to have aroused the resent-ment of the soldiers, described the occurment of the soldiers, described the occur-rence and told of a subsequent visit by two soldiers with no apparent purpose.

NEW POSTAL STATIONS HERE. Seven Branch Offices Ordered to Begin Business on July 1.

Washington, June 4.-Postmaster-general Meyer ordered to-day the establish ment of seven postal stations in New York city to take effect on July 1. They are: Station 224, at 163d street and Forest avenue. station 225, at St. Ann's avenue and 186th street; station 226, at Home street and Forest avenue; station 227, at 1290 Webster avenue; station 228, at 1378 Madison avenue; station 229, at 1375 First avenue, and

station 230, at Broadway and 142d street.
Postmaster Willcox of New York spentsome time at the Post Office Department to-day. He was in conference with officials concerning mostal affairs in Manhattan. Postmaster Willoox wants the New York office to have substantial recognition when allowances are made for additional clerks and carriers on July 1.

THE DIRT HEAP ON THE ISTHMUS. May Excavation Larger Than in Any Month

Except March and April. WASHINGTON, June 4 .- The Secretary of War received to-day a cable despatch from Col. Goethals, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission on the Isthmus. saying that the excavation in the Culebra Cut for the month of May was 690,365 cubic yards and at Gatun 70,360 cubic yards.

While this shows a decrease from the excavation for March and April, due chiefly to the rainy season, it is a large increase over May, 1906, when the total excavation for the month was 194,645 cubic yards. This is, in fact, the largest total excavation for any single month except for the months of March and April of this year.